

# ***THE KIWI***

**JOURNAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**



*images  
shown at  
150%*

*Queen Victoria Long Type Postal -Fiscal Stamps - New Discoveries.  
(see page 156)*



## Superb material for the discerning



The above cover was an example of the world's first airmail and is the only known Paris ballon post cover addressed to Australasia. In 2009 Mowbrays Australia sold this 1870 Siege of Paris ballon monté cover for NZ \$238,625 – then a record Australasian price for a philatelic item.



The above 13 August 1855 cover from Auckland to Birmingham, England, bears a pair of New Zealand's very first 1d full-face queen stamps. Only three covers bearing 1d SG1 FFQs are known – this being the earliest recorded date. It was acquired in 2009 by John Mowbray for a client for NZ \$138,000.

Mowbray Collectables buys and sells collections, stamps and postal history.  
What can you offer? Contact our friendly staff in the first instance.

Mowbray collectables offers New Zealand and world collections, stamps and postal history in monthly postal auction catalogues – free samples available!

## Mowbray Collectables

Private Bag 63000, Wellington, New Zealand 6140

☎ + 64 6 364 8270  
fax + 64 6 364 8252

[mowbray.stamps@xtra.co.nz](mailto:mowbray.stamps@xtra.co.nz)  
[www.mowbraycollectables.co.nz](http://www.mowbraycollectables.co.nz)

## THE NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

### Honorary President

Keith C. Collins

### Honorary Chairman

John Stimson

Mead Cottage

Boulters Lane, Maidenhead, SL6 8TJ

☎07710-336064

e-mail: john.m.stimson@gmail.com

### Hon. General Secretary & Librarian

Michael Wilkinson

121 London Road,

Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1BH

☎017-32456997

e-mail: mwilkin799@aol.com

### Honorary Membership Secretary

John Stimson

Mead Cottage

Boulters Lane, Maidenhead, SL6 8TJ

☎07710-336064

e-mail: nzsgbmembership@gmail.com

### Honorary Treasurer

Paul Woods

57 Grosvenor Drive, Whitley Bay,

Tyne & Wear, NE26 2JR

☎07446-936840

e-mail: pvdw1958@yahoo.co.uk

### Hon. Packet Secretary

Professor John Hepworth

2, Carnoustie Close,

Fulwood, Preston, Lancashire, PR2 7ER

☎01772-861709

e-mail: j.d.hepworth@tinyworld.co.uk

### Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*

Paul Wreglesworth

37 Blakelow Road,

Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 7ED

☎01625-420694

e-mail: kiwieditor@gmail.com

### Webmaster

Bob Clark

nzsgb1@googlemail.com

Website: www.nzsgb.org.uk

### Representative in New Zealand

John Watts

jlwatts463@gmail.com

## CONTENTS

Editorial	148
- <i>The Kiwi</i> - Advertisers in this Issue	
- <i>'The Kiwi'</i> - Current Advertising Rates	
- <i>'NZSGB'</i> - Current Subscription Rates	
Society News	150
- <i>Membership News</i>	
- <i>Competitive Awards to Members</i>	
- <i>Annual Society Auction - Catalogues</i>	
Forthcoming Meetings	150
- <i>Oxford (5 October)</i>	
- <i>Midland Regional Group</i>	
- <i>North of England Regional Group</i>	
- <i>Scottish Regional Group</i>	
- <i>Joint Meeting North of England and Scottish Groups (Carlisle)</i>	
Notes of Meetings Held	
- <i>London (July 2019)</i>	151
Keeping Up To Date With New Zealand TPOs	155
1880 Queen Victoria Long Type Postal-Fiscal Stamps	156
- <i>Rare Specimens and New Discoveries (Paul Woods)</i>	
New Zealand Alternative Mail Services - Part 8: Black Sheep	160
( <i>Klaus Möller and Tony Ward</i> )	
Further Observations on the Cover from Blenheim, To Mohawk,	168
Ontario, Canada (January 1873) - Genuine or Manipulated?	
( <i>Paul Leonard BSc (Hons), CSci, FRPSL</i> )	
Illustrated Covers - Doodles	173
( <i>Gerald J Elliott MNZM RDP FRPSL FRPSNZ</i> )	
Captain Scott - The Cardiff Connection (Paul Wreglesworth)	178

*The Society is affiliated to: The Association of British Philatelic Societies  
the New Zealand Philatelic Federation  
and the Association of Scottish Philatelic Societies.*



**MOWBRAY COLLECTABLES**

**is proud to support the New Zealand Society of Great Britain  
as its major sponsor**

# EDITORIAL

We have a new Membership Secretary as John Stimson has now taken over the role which Esmé Diamond has carried out quietly and efficiently for a number of years before asking to stand down earlier this year. Amongst her many tasks Esmé was responsible for maintaining the membership database and providing a list to our printers to facilitate the distribution of *The Kiwi*. I am sure I speak for all members in thanking Esmé for all her efforts during her period in this important role.

This autumn we move our regular London meeting ‘out of town’, this time to the ‘City of Dreaming Spires’, the University town of Oxford.. We look forward to seeing as many members there as possible but please let Michael Wilkinson know if you plan to attend. Further details can be found on page 150.



## CORRIGENDUM

### Volume 68, No.3

Page 75 - Footer incorrectly shows Volume 68, No. 2 and March 2019

### Volume 68, No.4

Page 111 - Footer incorrectly shows Volume 68, No. 2 and March 2019

The on line version of *The Kiwi*, held on our website, will be corrected accordingly.

## THE KIWI - ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Mowbray Collectables	Inside Front Cover
Cavendish Auctions Ltd.	159
Ashford Stamps Ltd.	172

ADVERTISER	PAGE
Steven Zirinsky	172
Classic Stamps Ltd.	Inside Back Cover
Auckland City Stamps	Back Cover

*“Please mention the NZSGB when you speak with our advertisers”*

## THE KIWI - CURRENT ADVERTISING RATES

	Full (single insertion)	Full (3 or more consecutive)	Half (single insertion)	Half (3 or more consecutive)	Quarter (single insertion)	Quarter (3 or more consecutive)
Full Colour	£90	£75	£75	£60	£50	£40

## NZSGB - CURRENT SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Membership rates are £20 (within the UK) and £25 (overseas) - with printed copy of *The Kiwi*.

Members who prefer to receive an electronic version of the journal (*eKiwi*), downloadable from the Society’s website, as an alternative to the paper copy pay £20 regardless of country of residence.

Payment can be made by various means including PayPal (‘gift’ option). Details from the membership secretary [nzsghmembership@gmail.com](mailto:nzsghmembership@gmail.com) or via the web-site.

# SOCIETY NEWS

## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

### New Members:

A warm welcome to:

J Blyth, New Zealand

B R Clayton, Nottinghamshire

R James, Worcestershire

B Liebergreen, New Zealand



## COMPETITIVE AWARDS TO MEMBERS

Congratulations to members who were successful at:

**Sydney Coin and Stamp Expo - 13-16 June 2019**

Member	Subject of Entry	Frames	Class	Mark	Award
Lindsay Chitty	The Maoritanga of New Zealand - The Culture of a Proud Race	8	Open	91	Large Gold
Lindsay Chitty	Picture Postcards of the King Country, New Zealand	5	Postcards	86	Gold
Gerald Elliott	New Zealand, The First Issue - Chalon Heads	8	Traditional	94	Large Gold*
Brian Peace	Cachets Applied to Intercepted New Zealand Airmail	2	Aero	80	Large Vermeil
Brian Peace	Cachets Applied to Intercepted New Zealand Airmail		Literature	86	Gold
Lionel Savins	The 1935 Pictorial Definitive Stamps of New Zealand	8	Traditional	88	Gold
Lionel Savins	The Department of Education Postcards of New Zealand	5	Stationery	82	Large Vermeil
Murray Willocks	New Zealand, 1960 Pictorials	5	Traditional	83	Large Vermeil

\* Congratulations to Gerald Elliott whose exhibit was runner up to the Grand Award and received the Australian Post Award.



## ANNUAL SOCIETY AUCTION - CATALOGUES

The catalogue for the auction, to be held on 30 November 2019, will be sent out during September. Copies will be sent electronically to all members for whom we have an e-mail address on file. The catalogue will also be available on the Society's website, together with scans of many of the lots. If you have not received your copy by the end of September, or would prefer a paper copy, please contact the Hon. Membership Secretary, John Stimson, whose details can be found on page 147 of this issue of *The Kiwi*.



# FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

## NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The next meeting of the Society will be held  
on Saturday **5 October 2019, from 11am to 4pm**,  
in what is still called the Smoking Room at **Lincoln College**,  
Turl Street, OXFORD, OX1 3DR.



Tea and coffee will be provided and there will be a break for lunch  
- with several hostelrys nearby for lunch. For details of the College see  
[www.lincoln.ox.ac.uk](http://www.lincoln.ox.ac.uk).

All members are welcome to attend and display material - a few frames or just selected items - on  
any aspect of New Zealand philately. If the meeting is oversubscribed, priority will go to those who  
do not normally attend our London meetings. The College would find it helpful to have names in  
advance, so please could you **let Michael Wilkinson know by 28 September if you plan to attend**,  
with an outline of any display (contact details on page 147).

.....

*Lincoln College is on Turl Street, which runs between Broad Street and the High Street in central  
Oxford. **Car parking** in central Oxford can be difficult, but there are several Park & Ride sites,  
including one at Oxford Parkway station served by trains to and from London Marylebone. For  
more information see [www.oxford.gov.uk/homepage/41/car\\_parks\\_in\\_oxford](http://www.oxford.gov.uk/homepage/41/car_parks_in_oxford).*

.....

**For rail travellers**, the College is about 15 minutes' walk from the main Oxford station: turn left  
out of the station forecourt, take Hythe Bridge Street, then George Street, then Broad Street, and turn  
right into Turl Street at Blackwell's Art shop. Their famous main bookshop is slightly further along,  
on the opposite side of Broad Street.

## MIDLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Midland Group will be held on Saturday **26 October 2019** at the usual venue, St  
Anne's Church Hall (behind the Church) Parkhill, Moseley, Birmingham B13 8DU starting at 14:00. Will  
members please bring along some items of interest or a mini display.

Group Contact: - Ian Samuel ☎ 0121 449 0849

## NORTH OF ENGLAND REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the North of England Group will be held on Saturday **7 September 2019** at St. Luke's  
Church, Lodge Road, Orrell starting at 12:30. This will be our biennial competition (12 sheets) for the Captain  
Cook Trophy and will be followed by members' items of interest.

**12 October 2019** will be a joint meeting with the Scottish Regional Group. See below for details.

Group Contact: - Jack Lindley ☎ 0161 705 1074      e-mail: [lindleyjack@aol.com](mailto:lindleyjack@aol.com)

## SCOTTISH REGIONAL GROUP

The next meeting of the Scottish Group will be a joint meeting with the North of England Group and will be  
held on Saturday **12 October 2019** at the Hallmark Hotel, Court Square, Carlisle, CA1 1QY starting 12:30.

Group contact: - Adrian Philbey ☎ 0141 562 5817      e-mail: [adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk](mailto:adrian.philbey@ed.ac.uk)

# MEETINGS HELD

## NOTES OF THE MEETING HELD, IN LONDON, 30 JULY 2019

The July meeting was described as a ‘sorting workshop’, focussing on two of New Zealand’s issues that members have highlighted as amongst the most frustrating in terms of being able to distinguish between different printings. The issues under the magnifying glass on this occasion were the Second Sidefaces and the 1d Universal.

Paul Wreglesworth opened the session by describing the Second Sidefaces as a complex issue which presents many challenges, even for experienced collectors with the range of perforations, watermarks and mesh varieties that are found. As the stamps are surface printed (sometimes referred to as typography) under and over inking of the plates can make life difficult even for experienced students of these stamps.

Ideally, Paul explained, to sort the Second Sidefaces you need good light (for watermarks and mesh), a perforation gauge and possibly a magnifying glass to help spot the key identifying features of some of the different dies.

Although catalogues, such as those produced by Stanley Gibbons, have improved over the years, with the addition of better illustrations and more colour, the range of printings can be daunting. Many of the features are common to all the values but the 1d, 2d and 6d values can be daunting because of the number of dies and plates used in printing.

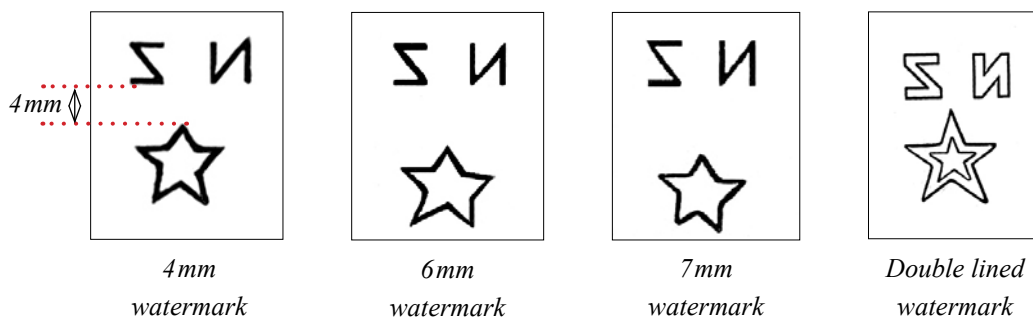
Leaving aside irregular perforations and errors of watermark there are a number of factors that can be used to differentiate the different printings of the stamps from this issue. These are:

**Perforations:** Collectors will generally encounter stamps perforated 12x11½ (comb), 10, 11 (used alone or in combination) and, less commonly, 12½ (a line perforator most often used to correct misaligned perforations).

**Watermark:** With the Sidefaces these are all ‘NZ and Star’ but catalogues refer to 4mm, 6mm or 7mm watermarks. This is the distance, in millimetres, between the base of the ‘NZ’ and the top of the star. (7mm, 6mm, 4mm).

(Figure 1)

One exception is the ‘double lined’ watermark found only on a provisional issue of the ½d and 2d values produced in 1900. This watermark is always sideways.



**Figure 1:** The four watermarks (viewed from the back of the stamp) found on the Second Sidefaces.

*The distance between NZ and Star is exemplified with the 4mm watermark example (left).*

In discussing watermarks Paul mentioned that the 4mm watermark is only found used from 1890 to around 1892 so a good dated postmark can be very useful in picking out this variant.

**Mesh:** This is a pattern that, in good light, can often be seen in the paper. It is formed from the pressure of fine metal wires that support the 'NZ and Star' elements of the watermark on the Dandy roller when the paper is produced. It is described as vertical (VM) or horizontal (HM) and is always described in relation to the watermark. It is easily seen on thinner papers but can be difficult to spot on thicker papers. Paul described the 'curl' test which can help in some cases.

The mesh on stamps with the double lined watermark paper looks horizontal to the stamp design but, because the watermark is sideways, it is described in the catalogues as sideways vertical mesh (SVM).

**Inks:** Differences in the formulation of the inks, generating some very distinctive shades can be a useful aid to sorting the Sidefaces.

**Postmarks:** Dated copies can be extremely helpful in sorting the various printings

With some stamps, one aspect alone may not be enough to identify a particular printing. The more factors that can be used the greater the confidence of an accurate identification.

### 1d Value:

A commonly used value with **three dies** and **seven plates** used throughout the issue.

**Die 1** Most of these stamps have a murky appearance with no breaks in the shading lines behind the Queen's head. Used examples are generally postmarked between 1882-85. Watermark is 6mm with horizontal mesh (HM). Shades are mainly rose. Perforations almost always gauge 12x11½ (comb) with some very rare examples perf 12½.

**Die 2** Some opening up of the design with broken shading lines above and in front of the Queen's head. The head can often appear as a 'cameo'. Used examples will be later than with Die 1 (mid 1885-1889) and shades often pale or carmine rose. Watermarks can be difficult, with both 6mm (HM) and 7mm (VM) found. Perforations are 12x11½ (comb).

**Die 3** Any stamps perf 10, 11 (or combination) are Die 3. All stamps with 4mm (VM) watermark are also from this die. Shades tend towards rose carmine. A key feature seen on stamps printed from this die is a diagonal line on the band of the Queen's crown which shows like a bold '1'. This is highlighted below (Figure 2 - right)



**Figure 2:** The three die states of the 1d value. The key feature found on die 3 stamps (a white line on the band of the Queen's crown which looks like a figure '1') is circled (right).



## 2d Value:

Another commonly used value with **three dies** and **five plates** used throughout the issue.

- Die 1** Most of these stamps have a murky appearance with no breaks in the shading lines behind the Queen's head. Used examples are generally postmarked between 1882-85. Watermark is 6mm with horizontal mesh (HM). Perforations gauge 12x11½ (comb).
- Die 2** Some opening up of the design with background shading lines much thinner. Shading lines often missing below 'TA' of POSTAGE and to right of 'A' of ZEALALND. The head can often appear in 'cameo'. Used examples will be later than with Die 1 (mid 1886-1888). Watermarks can be difficult, with both 6mm (HM) and 7mm (VM) found. Perforations are 12x11½ (comb).
- Die 3** Any stamps perf 10, 11 (or combination) are Die 3. All stamps with 4mm (VM) watermark are also from this die. Shades tend towards purple. A key feature seen on stamps printed from this die is a comma like notch in the Queen's hair directly below the '&'. This is circled below (Figure 3 - right).  
Examples from the 1900 printing on Waterlow paper with double lined watermark are Die 3 and are generally a bright purple. The paper is thicker. Postmarks are from 1900.



**Figure 3:** The three die states of the 2d value. The key feature found on die 3 stamps (a comma like notch in the Queen's hair, directly below the '&', is circled (right).

## 6d Value:

This value was widely used on overseas mail until 1891 with **two dies** and **three plates**.

- Die 1** A murky appearance. The middle ball ornament has a circle of colour. Postmarks will be from 1882 to early 1893. 6mm, 7mm and 4mm watermarks can be found with this Die. Perforations gauge 12x11½ (comb) although a printing with 7mm (VM) watermark, perf 10, is found in 1892.
- Die 2** Lighter background shading lines. The middle ornament has dots of colour and there is often a break in the vertical shading line towards the base of the Queen's neck. Shades tend towards sepia from 1893. Stamps perf 11, 10x11 and (most) 10 are from Die 2.



**Figure 4:** The two states of the 6d value.

After a period of discussion and sorting through examples of Second Sidefaces John Stimson turned to the 1d Universals. He introduced the workshop by quoting from Robin Gwynn's *Collecting New Zealand Stamps*, where he noted that nearly 13 million more letters were sent in 1901 than in 1900. This was the year of the introduction of the 1d Universal (1st January 1901). Ten thousand stamps were sold in the first half hour of that day from the General Post Office in Wellington.

The 1d Universal remained on issue, and in heavy use, until 1909. During this time 16 different plates were used, in 11 separate printings. John explained that with diligence it is possible to identify stamps from each plate and printing by employing a logical sorting process.

A number of these have been documented:

- Robin Gwynn provided one in the book referenced above.
- Campbell Paterson provide another sorting guide for the 1d Universals in their catalogue - essentially dividing the issue into two groups (1 & 2) and then applying subsections. (a, b, c etc).
- Stanley Gibbons provide a sorting guide for the 1d Universals - essentially dividing the issue into four groups (A, B, C & D), and then four further sections.
- NZSGB member Frank Parkinson provided a simple illustrated guide in *The Kiwi* (September 2017).

John stated that the different naming conventions can be confusing for collectors, but although they differ the approach to identifying stamps belonging to a particular printing is almost the same, just the order of the steps taken can change.

John stated a preference for the process set out by Frank Parkinson. Explaining that it is simple, but also very well illustrated so that it is difficult to go too far wrong - provided your stamps are of good quality. A good magnifying glass or a scanner can help to enlarge the stamp design to pinpoint key identifying features as well as watermark and perforations. Of these factors the perforations are initially of least importance as different perforating machines were used for each printing.

First sort out the surface printed stamps, easily distinguished from 'The Rest' and identified by the diagonal shading in the globe (Figure 5).



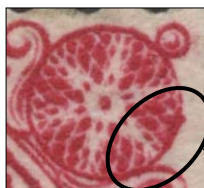
**Figure 5:** The shading in the globe is diagonal in surface printed stamps but vertical on stamps from all other printings.

The next step John recommended was to check for an easily seen flaw which developed in the rosette in the top right hand corner of the stamp. Because of its position this constant variety is generally referred to as the 4 o'clock flaw (Figure 5).

Checking for the different watermarks - none, single line or double lined 'NZ and Star' is the next important step that John recommended.



Flaw at 4 o'clock



flaw on  
rosette



No Flaw



**Figure 6:** The flaw at 4 o'clock on the right hand rosette is a key identifier in sorting the 1d Universals.

John used A4 size prints of each of the 1d Universal (scanned at 600dpi) to help illustrate the unique attributes of each of the plates.

Members present showed a lot of interest, and many had significant quantities of stamps accumulated, awaiting identification.

## KEEPING UP TO DATE WITH NEW ZEALAND TPOs



MTA 4

2/12/18

Previously Unrecorded

In the May issue of *The Kiwi* (p 85) I reported that Tony Nicholson, of the TPO & Seapost Society, is maintaining a listing of all the datestamps originally published in the book *Mails By Rail in New Zealand* (pub 2001). Tony is keen to record any changes to the 'earliest' and 'latest' dates of use. The list can be found at ([www.tpo-seapost.org.uk/tpo2/tpnewzealand.html](http://www.tpo-seapost.org.uk/tpo2/tpnewzealand.html)).

Some examples of 'new' dates that have been reported were shown in the May *Kiwi*. These are changes to the dates for cancellations already recorded. The image shown here (left) is of a datestamp which is previously unrecorded.

Four examples of small diameter T.P.O. cancellations for the Auckland Main Trunk are recorded in the original book (MTA1 - MTA4) and are shown below together with the earliest and latest dates of usage currently known.

MTA4 is reported as 'Proofed' 14 FE 17 11.15AM in the book but "Not sighted in use". This would appear to be the first recording of this datestamp. Note there is no directional index compared to MTA1, MTA2 and MTA3 which show 'IN' or 'OUT'.

Any new dates, or findings, can be notified to Tony directly or via the Hon. Editor of *The Kiwi*.

PW



MTA 1

5/4/09 - 24/10/27



MTA 2

- /4/09 - 25/9/27



MTA 3

13/2/14 - 31/10/18



MTA 4

Not Seen

*The four small diameter datestamps for the Auckland Main Trunk TPO recorded in Mails By Rail in New Zealand.*

[Note: datestamps not reproduced to scale]



# 1880 QUEEN VICTORIA LONG TYPE POSTAL - FISCAL STAMPS

## RARE SPECIMENS AND NEW DISCOVERIES

*Paul Woods*

I have been collecting Queen Victoria Long Type (QVLT) stamps since 2011 and am currently preparing an entry for the London 2020 exhibition. I have acquired most of my stamps from collectors and auctions in New Zealand and finding new material to fill gaps in my collection has proven challenging, as much of the material is scarce and hard to find. However, in June of this year, I was able to acquire a significant collection of these stamps at a UK auction. It contains some seldom seen QVLT stamps and a number of new discoveries. This article is intended to share information about this new material and to seek the assistance of collectors in expanding our knowledge of these stamps.

The auction lot, containing 196 stamps mounted on ten album pages, was offered with an estimate of just £200 and no images in the catalogue. Scans of the stamps soon indicated how special this collection was with the first page containing no fewer than 28 stamps overprinted 'SPECIMEN.' (Figure 1). Not surprisingly the lot attracted much interest and the final hammer price was significantly over estimate.



*image  
shown at  
65% of  
original*

**Figure 1:** Page one of the collection contained 28 stamps overprinted 'SPECIMEN.'.

The first page simply oozed quality, with stamps ranging from 2/- to £10, all bearing a small red “SPECIMEN.” overprint that I had not seen before on these QVLT stamps. It was extremely well presented and the write up included the intriguing comment: “AS ONE COMPARES THESE “SPECIMEN” STAMPS.....AND REMEMBERS THE FAMOUS SOURCE OF THIS MATERIAL.....”.

The small red, sans serif, ‘SPECIMEN.’ overprint in capitals measures 11mm x 1.25mm has been seen on some Chalon, sideface, and a few other early duty stamps; it appears to be rare, and as far as I can find, it is not recorded on these QVLT stamps. The overprint can be seen more clearly on the stamps below (Figure 2).



**Figure 2 :** *This small red ‘SPECIMEN.’ overprint would appear to be rare on these QVLT stamps.*

The second page contains seven higher value stamps, from £15 to £50, overprinted with the more commonly seen larger ‘SPECIMEN’ overprint in black which measures 19.5mm x 3mm (Figure 3). I have managed to build up a collection of similar specimen stamps, values from 2/- to £9, usually buying them individually at auction in New Zealand. I have not previously seen this overprint on any of these higher value stamps.



**Figure 3 :** *The larger black ‘SPECIMEN’ overprint on higher value QVLT stamps.*

Several of the stamps are significant in their own right and clearly demonstrate the different font sizes used to print the stamp value in the upper panel. The £35 stamp is a rare perf. 12.5, ‘NZ and Star’ watermark, Type 3, stamp printed between 1886 and 1888. It has a nice flaw next to the ‘E’ of ZEALAND and even has an offset of another stamp, in red, on the reverse. It is a stamp that few of my fellow collectors have seen or have in their collections and it now fills a gap in mine. The £40 stamp is also scarce. Perf. ‘nearly 12’, Type 2, stamp printed between 1882 and 1886, and was also missing from my collection. The £50 stamp (see front cover) is a perf. 12.5 stamp printed between 1890 and 1891.

The lot also contained eight other pages of these QVLT stamps, without ‘Specimen’ overprints, which were mainly fiscally used with a few mint examples. There were two pages for each of the first four perf/watermark printings, containing examples of most of the stamps in each type, and each has some scarce items that I am pleased to add to my collection. A selection of these is shown on page 158.





**Figure 4 :** *The collection included a number of scarce or previously unrecorded values.*

The £6 orange stamp was contained on the pages showing the first printing from 1880, on NZ watermark paper and perforations gauging ‘nearly 12’. This particular value is not currently listed from the first printing and is a new find. Its inclusion in the first printing is logical, as there is a £6 value recorded in the early set of plate proofs, on card, known. However, it is interesting to note that there is also a 30/- value in the plate proof set, which has still not yet been sighted/reported. Do you have one of these?

The £10 value is a mint example, also from the first 1880 series, and is very hard to find, particularly in this condition. The 35/- stamp is from the third printing type. Based on sightings of dated examples it is recorded currently as being printed from 1886 to 1888. The manuscript date, 25/9/85, on this stamp indicates an earlier printing date.

The £100 stamp (see front cover) is a perf ‘nearly 12’ stamp in the type 2 series. It is unlisted in Volume 6 of *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand*, and, whilst thought to exist, it was previously unseen. The £50 stamp, also from the type 2 series, appears to be unused. The £500 stamp is a perf 12.5 type 4 stamp has been listed on the basis of printing records, indicating that 360 stamps were printed; I am aware of a few of these.

The ten pages in this lot comprise a very high quality early collection of these QVLT stamps. They have been carefully mounted and written up on good quality sheets made by ELBE and described as ‘Governor Sheets no 1443’ and ‘Printed in the USA’. The latest cancellation date on the stamps is 1919, so they could have been mounted and written up any time after 1919. The handwriting and description of the stamps might also be a clue to the collector who mounted the stamps. If anyone can help, identifying the period of the pages or the collector would be most welcome.



**Figure 5 :** *Long Type stamps with a lower case ‘Specimen.’ overprint in red.*

*[images (enlarged) courtesy of Stephen Jones]*

Having contacted collectors in New Zealand, with an interest in these issues, a few small ‘lower case’ red ‘Specimen.’ overprints have also been reported, as shown in here (Figure 5). These are from a group of six stamps from Stephen Jones’ collection (2/-, 2/6d, 5/-, 6/-, 10/- and an over inked £1 value). I have a single 4/- with this type of overprint.

It would be helpful to identify any further examples of these, or other ‘Specimen’ overprints, on the QVLT postal-fiscal stamps. It is clear they are scarce and it is possible they are part of a single unique set of overprints.

If you have any of these stamps or have further information concerning the QVLT stamps please get in touch via the editor of the Kiwi or directly to me (pvdw1958@yahoo.co.uk).

**DERBY OFFICE**

Cavendish House  
153-157 London Road  
Derby  
DE1 2SY



**LONDON OFFICE**

Suite G06  
Dowgate Hill House  
14-16 Dowgate Hill  
London, EC4R 2SU

*Over 65 years' Service to Philately*

**September 25th & 26th in Derby - Worldwide Stamps & Postal History Auction**

*Featuring a range of New Zealand classic stamps & postal history including Chalon head stamps & covers.*



**See us at  
Autumn Stampex  
- Stand 95**



**LIVE ONLINE BIDDING**  
in association with  
[easyLiveAuction.com](http://easyLiveAuction.com)

Search our catalogues on [PhilaSearch.com](http://PhilaSearch.com)  
Consignments welcome for our future sales. Please contact us for further information.

**[www.cavendish-auctions.com](http://www.cavendish-auctions.com)**

[stamps@cavendish-auctions.com](mailto:stamps@cavendish-auctions.com)

Derby - Phone (44) 01332 250 970

Fax - (44) 01332 294 440

London - Phone (44) 020 8785 7750



# NEW ZEALAND'S ALTERNATIVE MAIL SERVICES

## PART 8: BLACK SHEEP

*Klaus Møller and Tony Ward*

### Introduction and Background

Please refer to the first article in this series (Ref. 1) for a general introduction and some background, to Parts 1 to 7 (Refs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) for descriptions of earlier alternative mail providers - and to Part 3 (Ref. 3) for an introduction to the Postal Services Act 1998, which de-regulated the postal system in New Zealand as from 1 April that year.

### 12. Black Sheep:

#### Overview:

Richard Wooders, a well known and innovative stamp dealer based in Auckland, played a prominent role in the early part of the development of alternative postal services in New Zealand after the 1998 de-regulation of the postal system.

The story of his involvement is complicated and difficult to unravel, but it is clear that Richard's ventures started with the establishment of his company 'Posties Choice New Zealand Limited' (see Part 7 of this series – Ref. 7) in 1998, which then adopted the 'Black Sheep' logo in 2001. He was subsequently also involved in 'Stamps at Work Limited' (2002), 'Universal Mail New Zealand Limited' (2003), and possibly even 'New Zealand Mail Limited' (2004).

This article deals with the 'Black Sheep' in the family, and its stable-mate 'Stamps at Work Limited'. Future articles will focus on 'Universal Mail New Zealand Limited' and 'New Zealand Mail Limited'.

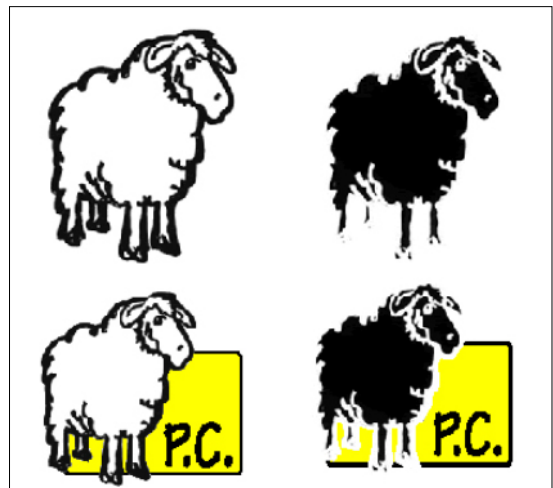
#### The Black Sheep Brand and Postal Identifiers:

One of the requirements for a postal operator in New Zealand is to have one or more postal identifiers approved and listed by The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (Ref. 8), and to display them clearly on any stamps produced.

Today the Black Sheep postal identifiers (Figure 1) are owned by New Zealand Mail Ltd - but they originally belonged to Richard Wooders' company 'Posties Choice New Zealand Limited', which is still a registered company with Wooders listed as the sole director and shareholder (Ref. 9).

On a Black Sheep stamp the postal identifier is usually placed in the bottom right corner. The black version of the identifier is the most commonly used, but if the background is dark then the white identifier is used to make it stand out better (i.e. there are also 'White Sheep' in the family!).

Early on the letters 'P.C.' (Posties Choice) also appeared as a suffix to the sheep identifier (the lower two images shown in Figure 1).



**Figure 1:** *The Black Sheep postal identifiers.*

The Black Sheep postal identifier/brand/logo has its origins in the middle of 2001, with the first stamps bearing the logo being printed in September of that year (Ref. 10). The brand came about in connection with the signing of a new access agreement between Wooders and New Zealand Post (see below), which required a clear distinction between the Posties Choice stamps that had been issued by Wooders since 1998 (Ref. 7) and the stamps that were the subject of the new access agreement.

The last stamps carrying the logo were printed in September 2004. Well over 300 different Black Sheep stamps were printed during the three year Black Sheep period.

### Business Structure:

Black Sheep Stamps does not appear to have been a registered company, but was established as a brand name under the umbrella of 'Posties Choice New Zealand Limited'. Certainly a search under a variety of possible names in the latest version of the New Zealand Companies Register (Ref. 9) does not give any hits, which it normally does even when a company has been struck off (delisted) at some time in the past.

There was a web site, now defunct, ([www.stamps4u.co.nz](http://www.stamps4u.co.nz)), which was a forerunner to the index produced by Joll (Ref. 10), in which the author notes that Wooders, "issued several stamps giving their web page as [www.blacksheepstamps.com](http://www.blacksheepstamps.com) inscribed in the margin of the stamps". This is corroborated by Graham Muir (Ref. 11), who noted that the web site given in the inscription in the margin of Black Sheep stamps changed to [www.stampsatwork.com](http://www.stampsatwork.com) from April 2003 onwards (Figure 2).



**Figure 2:** The marginal inscriptions changed from 'www.blacksheepstamps.com' to 'www.stampsatwork.com'.

Muir also writes that, "Stamps at Work Limited was registered as a postal operator on 20 December 2002, and has taken over the production of Black Sheep Stamps from Posties Choice New Zealand Limited which was deregistered on the same date". (Note: Muir meant that Posties Choice New Zealand Limited was deregistered as a postal operator, but not as a company).

Which brings us to 'Stamps at Work Limited'. The New Zealand Companies Register (Ref. 9) shows that this company had been incorporated already on 23 August 2001, and that the sole director and shareholder until it was finally struck off the New Zealand Companies Register in June 2009 was Paul Meier. The company's web site [www.stampsatwork.com](http://www.stampsatwork.com) has long since ceased to exist.

After running this Alternative Postal Operator (APO) business for 18 months out of 'Stamps at Work Limited' it appears that Meier sold it to the owners of 'Universal Mail New Zealand Limited' on 5 May 2004. The business then traded as 'Saw Mail Limited' until 22 October 2004 when it was renamed 'New Zealand Mail Limited'. During its short life, 'Saw Mail Limited' continued to use the Black Sheep Postal Identifier and logo (Ref. 12).

Thus, it appears that Wooders adopted the Black Sheep brand and logo in connection with the signing of the new access agreement between his company 'Posties Choice New Zealand Limited' and New Zealand Post in the middle of 2001 - but sold it on to 'Stamps at Work Limited' (Paul Meier) in December 2002 before it was transferred to 'Saw Mail Limited' in May 2004. These companies continued to use the Postal Identifiers and logo on Black Sheep stamps until September 2004, when they were replaced by the 'New Zealand Mail Limited' Postal Identifier.

### Access Agreement:

Richard Wooders did not set up his own collection and distribution network for Black Sheep stamps, as some other APOs did (see earlier articles in this series). Instead he negotiated an 'Access Agreement' with New Zealand Post that allowed him to use their established collection and delivery network. Under this agreement (Ref. 13):

- New Zealand Post approved stamp designs and pre-paid envelopes before they were produced and used.
- Wooders advised New Zealand Post of the number of items he printed and their postal value.
- New Zealand Post invoiced Wooders for the postal value, less an agreed amount, thereby effectively being paid in advance for its services.

## Marketing and Business Strategy:

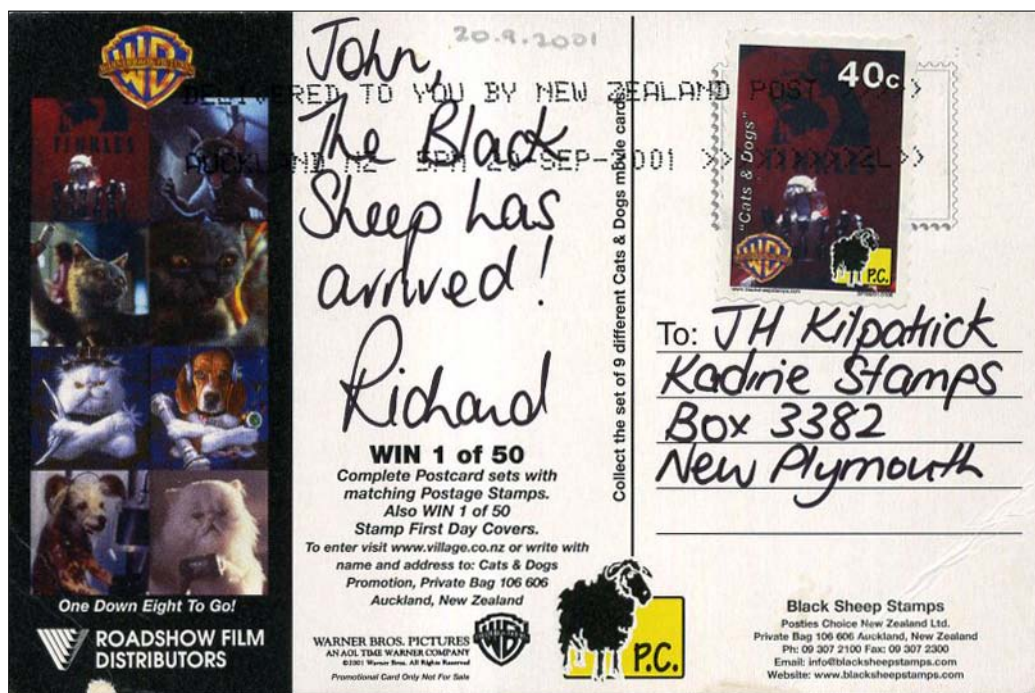
In a promotional brochure released by 'Stamps at Work Limited' (undated, but from the 40c rate period) the company lists the price that a client had to pay for 50,000 stamps:

- \$12,500 (+ GST) for a normal sized stamp (39.6 mm x 28 mm)
- \$15,000 (+ GST) for a large sized stamp (63 mm x 38 mm)
- \$17,500 (+ GST) for an extra large size (89 mm x 32 mm)
- POA for special shapes

That is, 25c per stamp for a normal sized stamp. In addition the client had to pay the postal (face) value of the stamps. These prices presumably more than covered the costs of design and printing, leaving the difference between the postal value of the products and the amount invoiced by New Zealand Post as additional income.

As a stamp dealer with a keen marketing bent, Wooders also looked to exploit the philatelic potential of the stamps he produced under the Black Sheep logo. With surplus examples of the stamps, now legal tender for using postally, he sold these products to collectors, mostly unused but also as cancelled-to-order first day covers, or even letters addressed to clients and delivered through the postal system.

He also supplied a few examples of each stamp to all New Zealand stamp dealers free of charge, as an additional means of indirectly promoting the stamps to collectors. The card below (Figure 3) is a Warner Brothers Cats and Dogs postcard franked with a corresponding 40c Cats and Dogs stamp (Identification No. SP/09/01-0106) that Wooders sent to a stamp dealer in New Plymouth in September 2001 advising him that "The Black Sheep has arrived!"



**Figure 3:** A card sent to a fellow dealer in New Plymouth, posted 20 September 2001. Carried by NZ Post in accordance with the new Access Agreement struck with them.

Wooders' primary interest in establishing the Black Sheep brand was therefore to make money from:

- Providing an advertising/promotional service to his business clients
- Selling stamps and postal stationery to his philatelic clients

He apparently never aspired to be a serious competitor to other APOs whose primary business focus was on the collection and distribution of mail.



## Black Sheep Stamps:

One good source of information on the Black Sheep stamps is the index published by a member of the Joll family of Invercargill (Ref. 10), even though it is not complete. Another is the listing in the The Tasman Catalogue published by Stirling and Co Ltd for the first (and only) time in 2004 (Ref. 17), but this does not include the stamps issued from April through to September 2004. A third (also incomplete) listing was published by Graham Muir in the September 2003 issue of *Captain Cook* (Ref. 14).

Black Sheep Stamps have an identification number printed in the lower margin. This number has the format 'XX/MM/YY-0nnn' where:

- XX denotes the type of stamp it is. We have noted five different types. By far the most common (nearly 200 examples) is 'BU', which we believe stands for 'Business'. The others are 'CH' (Charity), 'AD' (Advertisement), 'SP' (Special - usually in size and/or shape), and (in a very small number of early examples only) 'IN' (Innovation?, Introductory?).

- 'MM' denotes the month of printing

- 'YY' denotes the year of printing

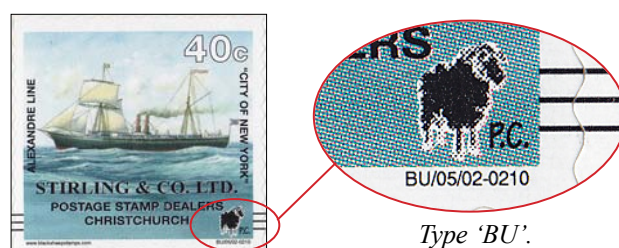
- "0nnn" is a serial number, starting from 0100 (Ref. 10).

The very first Black Sheep stamp, a 40c value issued in booklets of ten, was introduced by Wooders to promote the brand. The stamp depicts a flock of white sheep with a large black one in their midst (Figure 4). Printed in the margin of each stamp is the serial IN/09/01-0100. Examples of type 'BU', 'CH', 'AD' and 'SP' are illustrated below (Figures 5, 6 and 7) and on page 164 (Figure 8).



**Figure 4:** Front and back of the first Black Sheep booklet containing ten 40c stamps with the Identification No. IN/09/01-0100.

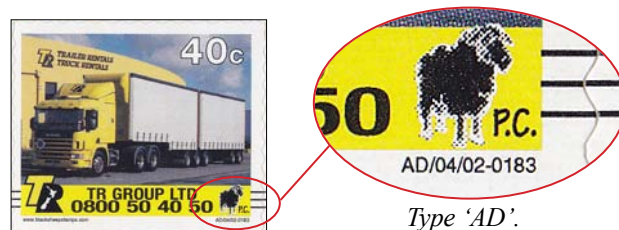
[image shown at 60%]



**Figure 5:** 40c booklet stamp for Stirling & Co.



**Figure 6:** 40c booklet stamp 'Lets Stamp Out Cancer!'



**Figure 7:** 40c booklet stamp for TR Group Ltd.

**Figures 5-7:** Stamp types 'BU', 'CH' and 'AD' with enlarged images showing the identification No. found in the margin of each respective stamp.



**Figure 8:** 40c booklet stamp produced for Mike Pero Mortgages.

Black Sheep stamps were sometimes reprinted. For example, the Howick Village 40c stamp was printed three times during 2002 (in July, August and October) with identification numbers being BU/07/02-0233, BU/08/02-0233, and BU/10/02-0233, respectively. Thus, the motif was the same for all three stamps (0233), with the only distinguishing detail being the months in the identification number in the bottom margin.

The codes 'BU' and 'AD' appear to have been applied rather loosely and interchangeably. For example, the 40c Resene Paints 'Innovation' stamp with design code 0210 was printed twice in 2002 as AD/06/02-0210 and AD/09/02-0210, and then early in 2003 as BU/01/03-0210 (Ref. 10). After all, the distinction between 'advertising' and 'business' is subtle.

Nearly all of the Black Sheep stamps have a denomination of 40c or 45c, the franking required for a standard domestic letter before and after the rate change (imposed by New Zealand Post and followed by the APOs) that came into effect on 5 April 2004. But there are also a few stamps with denomination 90c, used to post large envelopes. One is shown below (Figure 9).



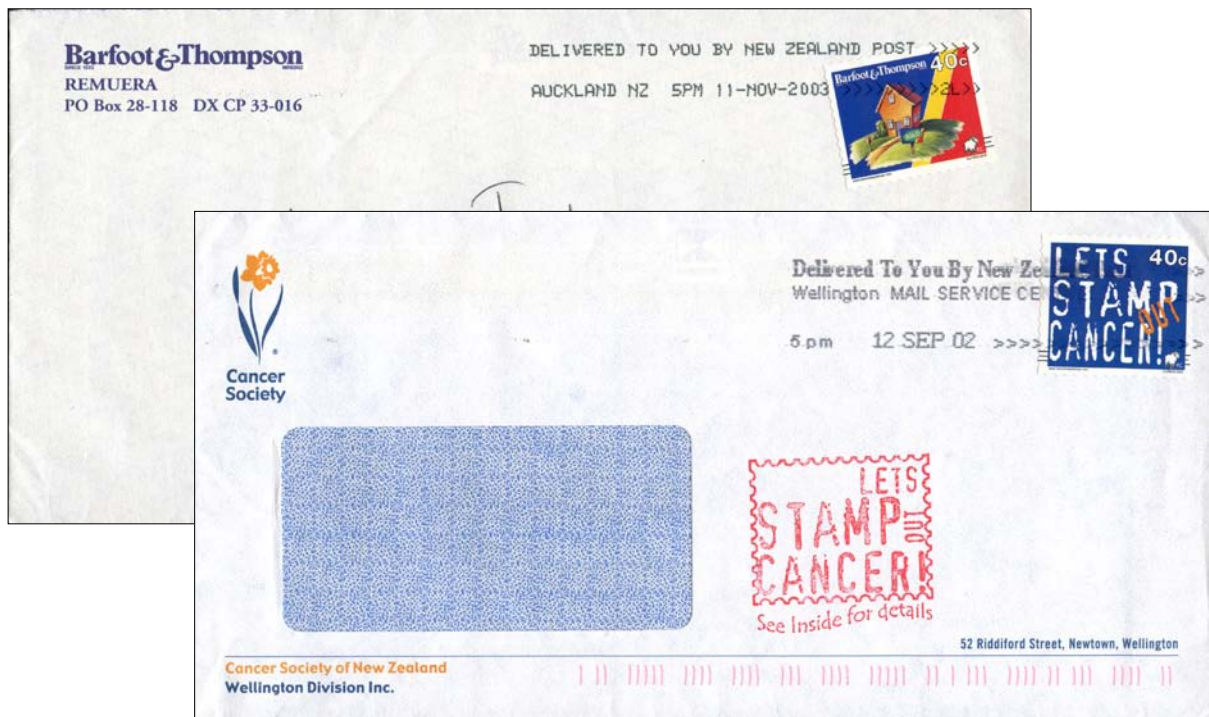
**Figure 9:** A booklet of 90c stamps (type 'BU') produced for Christchurch based stamp dealers Stirling & Co., Ltd. 'Sister' to the 40c stamp shown in Figure 5 and both showing the Alexandre Line's mail steamer 'City of New York'.

There are no available records of the number of stamps printed. Most were supplied to the clients who had ordered and paid for them, but the contracts with his clients probably allowed Wooders to retain a substantial number for his philatelic sales. The clients presumably had no objection to this as it provided additional free advertising for them and New Zealand Post would have been happy to receive the income from stamps printed but not used to post mail in their system.

Black Sheep stamps could also be used to frank international mail, on a par with New Zealand Post stamps (Ref. 18), but denominations corresponding to international postage rates were not printed, so overseas mail had to be franked with domestic rate stamps; they could also be supplemented with New Zealand Post stamps.

Examples of Black Sheep stamps correctly used on cover are uncommon. Two, from 2002 and 2003, are shown opposite (Figure 10). One is a 40c stamp produced for real estate company Barfoot & Thompson and used on a DL envelope showing the business address of their Remuera office. The second is a 40c 'Lets stamp out cancer' stamp (also shown in Figure 6) used on a cover sent by the Wellington Division of the Cancer Society of New Zealand. Two adverts for the price of one.





**Figure 10:** Black Sheep stamps correctly used for postage on commercial covers from Barfoot & Thompson (type 'BU') and the Cancer Society (type 'CH'). Both delivered by New Zealand Post.

[images reduced]

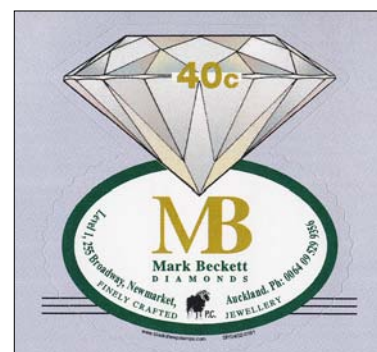
Clients were offered a variety of stamp formats, most being either square or rectangular with little difference in the length of the sides. Some, such as the Tellus advertising stamps for Nilfisk Advance vacuum cleaners, (Figure 11) were extremely long, some were oval, e.g. the Frontier Medical stamp (Figure 12), some round, and some more unusual shapes requested by the client (Figure 13). Irregular shapes naturally came at an extra cost (Ref. 14).



**Figure 11:** The sheetlet/booklet produced for Nilfisk Advance contained just two large stamps. [image reduced]



**Figure 12:** An oval shaped stamp for Frontier Medical, with Identification No. SP/03/02-0163.  
Produced in booklets of five stamps.



**Figure 13:** A most unusual shaped stamp, produced in sheets of 12 for Mark Beckett Diamonds.  
Identification No. SP/04/02-0191

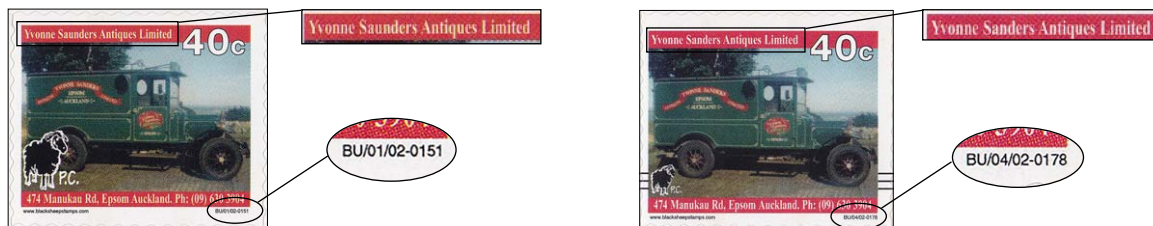
Black sheep stamps were all self adhesive with die cut perforations (Ref. 14), and were issued in booklets which usually contained 10 stamps, but there are also examples of booklets, or sheetlets, containing two (e.g. the two long ‘Nilfisk Advance’ stamps shown in Figure 11), five, six, eight or 12 stamps, depending on the format of the stamps (Refs. 10 and 14).

Black Sheep Stamps had several clients who lodged repeat orders, often with new designs. By far the biggest was Resene Paints, with approximately one third of all the Black Sheep stamps printed being for this one company. These are so special that they will be covered more thoroughly in a future article in this series.

## Errors:

Given the large number of different designs and printings over a short space of time, it is not surprising that errors escaped quality control procedures. Some of these were simple printing errors such as missing colours and offsets, while others were more embarrassing. Examples of some errors that have been recorded include:

- A booklet containing stamps for ‘AFG Trust’ was produced with a ‘Fastways Post’ cover. At the time stamps for both companies were being produced at the same printer (Ref. 12).
- A major missing colour variety in the 2003 ‘Resene’ Decadence booklet. In some stamps just the yellow colour, in others both the yellow and magenta colours, and in even others the yellow, magenta and blue colours have not been printed (Ref. 14).
- A stamp issued for Yvonne Sanders Antiques was initially printed inscribed ‘Yvonne Saunders’. The error was corrected and the stamp was re-issued (Figure 14), but the erroneous version was released before the fault was noticed. This booklet is also known to exist imperforate (Ref. 16).



**Figure 14:** The incorrect name, Saunders, was printed on stamps from the first booklet produced for Yvonne Sanders (left), Identifier BU/01/02-0151. The name was subsequently corrected (right), Identifier BU/04/02-0178.

Two different shaped stamps were produced for ‘Rotary International’. The first was an elongated rectangle shape and is one of the scarcest of the Black Sheep stamps whilst the second and subsequent issues of this stamp were almost square (Figure 15).

Some booklets containing a later version of the Rotary stamp were miscut resulting in the die-cut perforations running through the stamps and the large round ‘hang hole’ penetrating two of the stamps (Figure 16).



**Figure 15:** The two forms of the Rotary stamp.

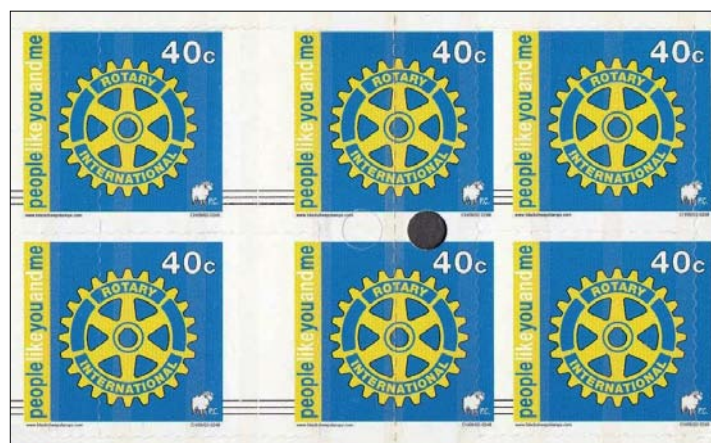


image reduced

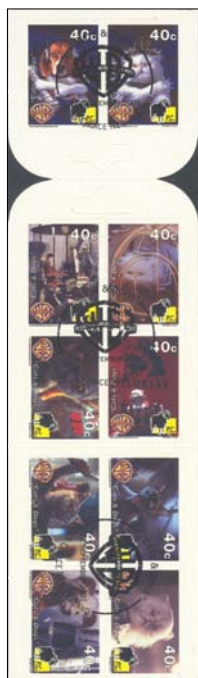
**Figure 16:** Part of one of the later booklets produced for Rotary International showing misplacement of the die-cuts.



## Concluding Remarks:

Black Sheep stamps are a complex topic, with ample scope for a collector who enjoys focusing on details, completeness, and elusive/rare items such as the ‘Cats and Dogs’ booklets produced for Warner Bros. which were distributed as an advertising gimmick at a film screening (Figure 17). No mint booklets are known.

Well over 300 different stamps were issued over just three years, many of them with colourful, innovative and attractive designs. Just a small selection is shown below (Figure 18). We have only just scratched the surface in this article!



**Figure 17:**

*Scarce Warner Bros. booklet.*

*[image reduced]*



**Figure 18:** *A selection of some of the many Black Sheep stamps produced.*

*[images reduced to 75% of original size]*

## References:

References 1-7 are to the previous articles in this series by Møller and Ward, published in *The Kiwi*.

1. Vol.66, No.2, pp48-52, March 2017.
2. Vol.66, No.3, pp86-91, May 2017.
3. Vol.66, No.4, pp130-138, July 2017.
4. Vol.66, No.6, pp207-211, November 2017.
5. Vol.67, No.2, pp54-59, March 2018.
6. Vol.66, No.5, pp129-136, July 2018.
7. Vol.67, No.6, pp196-200, November 2018.
8. Postal Register: <https://www.mbie.govt.nz>.
9. New Zealand Companies Register: <http://app.companiesoffice.govt.nz>.
10. *Joll Index up to 2010 - Complete Index*, <http://www.joll.co.nz>.

References 11-16 are to a series of articles by Graham Muir, entitled ‘From the Other Side of the Fence’ published in *Captain Cook*, Newsletter of the Christchurch (NZ) Philatelic Society, Inc.

11. Vol.31, No.7, p77, August 2003.
12. Vol.32, No.11, pp129, July 2002.
13. Vol.30, No.8, pp87-88, September 2002.
14. Vol.31, No.8, pp91-93, September 2003.
15. Vol.30, No.6, p67, July 2002.
16. Vol.31, No.4, p42, May 2003.
17. *The 2004 Tasman Catalogue of New Zealand's Alternate Postal Service Providers*, Pub. by Stirling and Co. Ltd., Christchurch, New Zealand.
18. Smitham, D. ‘Stamp Issuers in New Zealand’, *Captain Cook*, Vol.30, No.7, pp75-79, August 2002.



# FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE COVER FROM BLENHEIM, TO MOHAWK, ONTARIO, CANADA (JANUARY 1873) - GENUINE OR MANIPULATED?

*Paul Leonard, BSc (Hons.), CSci., FRPSL*

## Summary:

I am grateful to Klaus Møller for providing me with the item discussed in the January 2019 issue of *The Kiwi* (Ref. 1) and also for the support from David Holmes at Auckland City Stamps. Using the Foster Freeman Video Spectral Comparator (VSC) 6000, I have some further observations which may add additional clues to the origin of the cover in its original state.

## Introduction:

The cover shown below (Figure 1) was auctioned as Lot 964 in Public Auction Number 15 held by Auckland City Stamps on 11 August 2018. The auction catalogue description for this item was:

*"1873 (JA 27) Cover with single 4d rose tied (but with stamp missing) to Ontario, Canada. Endorsed 'Via San Francisco'. Posted at Blenheim. Has 'MORE-TO-PAY/10' Postage Due handstamp. Various backstamps. Has an extra Blenheim JA 30 73 cds at left. Interesting".*

In his article (Ref. 1) Klaus Møller discussed the history and background to this cover and called a number of aspects of it in to question and concluded that "the cover has probably been manipulated".

Many philatelists may have prized items that they have purchased in good faith and then wondered if the item is 'genuine' or has been manipulated to enhance the value. Since April 1894, The Royal Philatelic Society London has had the support of an Expert Committee, established to provide an opinion upon any stamp or stamps submitted to them. Since 1993 this has been operated by the limited liability subsidiary RPSL Ltd. By Summer 2019, over 300,000 items have been assessed.

Since 2010, my scientific knowledge has been used to help determine the fraudulent manipulation of philatelic material (Refs. 2 and 3) using a range of specialist equipment including the Foster Freeman Video Spectrometer, VSC 6000. Following discussions with Klaus Møller and David Holmes it has been possible to expose the cover to a range of non-destructive tests as described below.

The VSC6000 has now been superseded by the VSC8000 and further information can be found on the Foster Freeman website (Ref. 4).

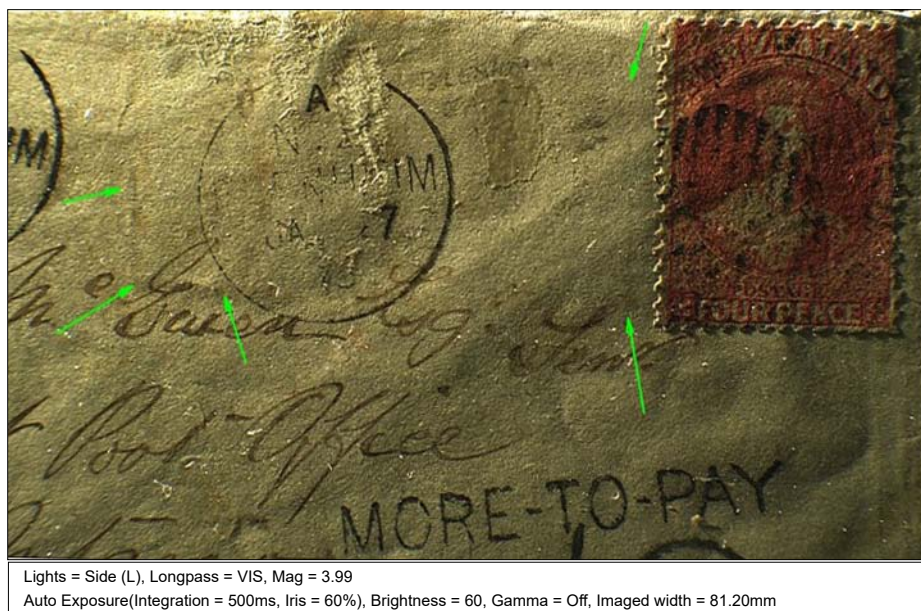


**Figure 1:** The 'Mohawk' cover - genuine as shown, or manipulated?

The cover under study, with the single stamp attached and the various cancellations applied can be seen opposite (Figure 1).

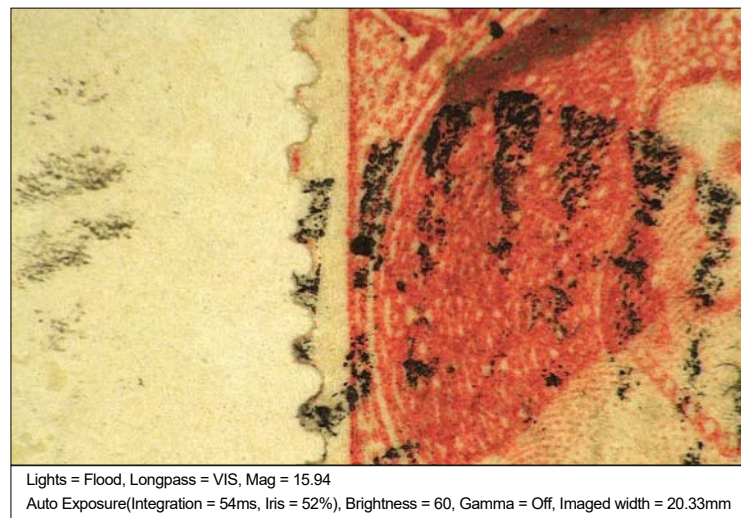
Lights = 254nm Ultra Violet, Longpass = VIS, Mag = 3.99  
 Auto Exposure(Integration = 1s, Iris = 90%), Brightness = 60, Gamma = On, Imaged width = 81.20mm

Utilising the sidelight feature of the VSC 6000, the image produced (magnification x4) makes it possible to see how the cover has retained an outline of an image to the left of the 4d stamp and also an area of abrasion across the Blenheim circular date stamp; indicated by the green arrows (Figure 3).



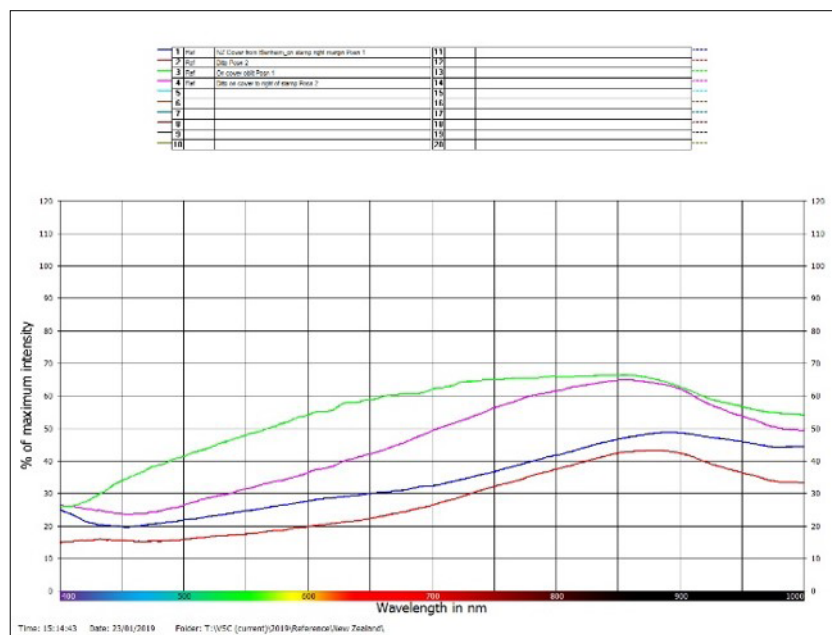
September 2019

Further magnification, x 16, (Figure 4) shows no tie between the left side of the 4d stamp and the cover and colour differences on the cover suggest that the 4d stamp might not have originated on the cover.



**Figure 4:** Further magnification shows that the stamp does not appear to be tied to the cover.

Further analysis of the ink used for the cancellations which are on the cover and the stamp shows they are different (Figure 5). The upper lines (green and mauve) are from the obliteration on the cover while the lower lines (blue and brown) are from the cancellation on the right edge of the stamp. This suggests that the cover may have had a different stamp, or stamps ,applied when the cover was originally posted with the 4d stamp now on the cover added subsequently.



**Figure 5:** Analysis shows the ink in the cancellations on the cover differs from that on the 4d stamp.



Magnification, x 16, of the right side of the 4d stamp on the cover appears to show glue smearing (Figure 6) which may suggest that the stamp was added at a later date.



**Figure 6:** *Magnification of the right hand side of the stamp shows gum smearing, suggesting the stamp was added at a later date.*

## Discussion:

While this article is primarily aimed at showing the use of forensic techniques for philatelic purposes, traditional methods of investigation, namely the use of reference books, can add to an understanding of what could have happened to the item.

Gerald Elliott (Ref. 5) has made an extensive study of the rates and routes of postal items from New Zealand and shows the rate to Canada from 1 August 1870, via San Francisco, as 8d per half ounce. So it would seem that stamps to the value of 8d should have been on the envelope.

The standard catalogues, such as Stanley Gibbons ( Ref. 6), show that no 8d stamp was issued, the 8d rate would have to be made up from a combination of stamps. As to the 4d stamp on the cover Gibbons' catalogue shows, from 1864 onwards, stamps with a 'large star' watermark and perf.12½, printed at Auckland were produced. Three 4d stamps are listed, a 'deep rose', issued 1.6.65, (SG 119), 'yellow', issued 1865, (SG 120) and an 'orange', issued in 1871 (SG 121). The stamp has been confirmed as a shade of rose and whilst not catalogued as highly as the 4d orange is significantly more valuable than other stamps from that issue.

From the range of tests applied, it is apparent that the 4d stamp has enhanced the cover but this leads to noting that other stamps have been removed. Hence my conclusion that the cover has been 'manipulated'.

## Conclusion:

It appears that the original stamps applied to the cover were removed and the cover that was examined, on 23 January 2019, has had a 4d stamp added, which concurs with the discussion given in the Klaus Møller paper.

I am grateful for the opportunity to discuss this cover with David Holmes of Auckland City Stamps and to be able to undertake a range of scientific tests on the 'Mowhawk' cover thanks to Klaus Møller.

It is recommended that owners, or potential purchasers, of important philatelic material submit the item to obtain a certificate of opinion from an international group of experts such as at the RPSL Limited in London ([www.rpsl.limited](http://www.rpsl.limited)) or a similar organisation in New Zealand, e.g. RPSNZ (<https://www.rpsnz.org.nz/index.php/the-society/expert-committee>).

1. Møller K, 'Cover from Blenheim, New Zealand to Mohawk, Ontario, Canada (January 1873) - Genuine or Manipulated?', *The Kiwi*, Vol.68, No.1, pp20-23, January 2019.
2. Leonard P, 'Pushing back the Frontiers of Forensic Philately (Highlights from the 3rd. International Symposium on Analytical Methods, October 2017', *Stamp Lover*, Vol.110, No.1, pp17-18, February 2018.
3. Leonard P, 'The Challenge of Determining the Fraudulent use of Postage Stamps', *American Society of Questioning Document Examiners*, Vol.20, No.1, pp33-40, ISSN 1524-7287, 2017.
4. VSC Workstations, Foster+Freman, website: <http://www.fosterfreeman.com/2017-03-06-15-40-12/document-examination.html>
5. Elliott GJ, *New Zealand Postal Routes & Rates Pre. 1874 - Vol.III*, p19-30, pub. The Postal History Society of New Zealand Inc., September 1986.
6. Jefferies H (Ed.), *Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1970*, 121<sup>st</sup> Edn., ISBN-13:978-1-911304-28-9, p450, 2019.

2 2 INTERNATIONAL 2 TO 9 MAY  
LONDON STAMP EXHIBITION 2020

**P.O. Box 9845, Newmarket, Auckland 1149, New Zealand.**  
**Email [ashford@stampsale.com](mailto:ashford@stampsale.com)**  
**Fax +64 9 520 5947 Telephone +64 9 520 5946**  
**Managing Director: Brian Rumsey, member NZSDA, APS**

**@ZirinskyStamps**



## ILLUSTRATED COVERS

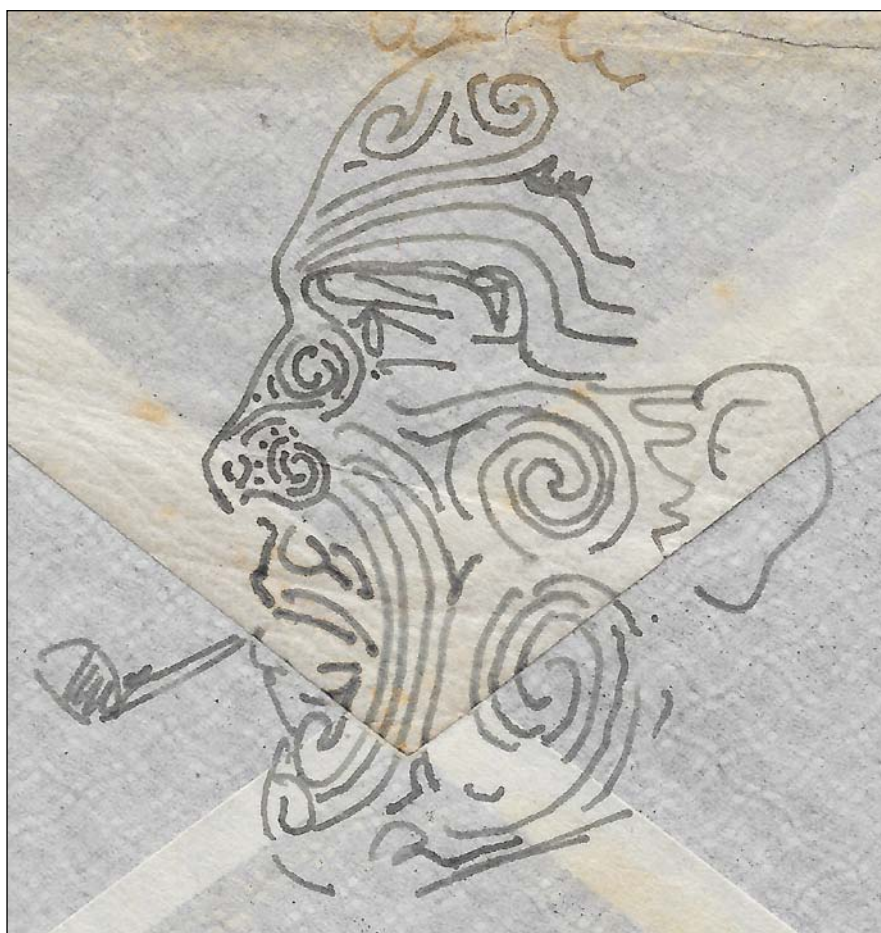
### - DOODLES

***Gerald J Elliott MNZM RDP FRPSL FRPSNZ***

Not quite in the same league as those recently shown in *The Kiwi*, but I hope of interest to our members. I must record that the May 2019 issue had something for everyone what ever they collected.

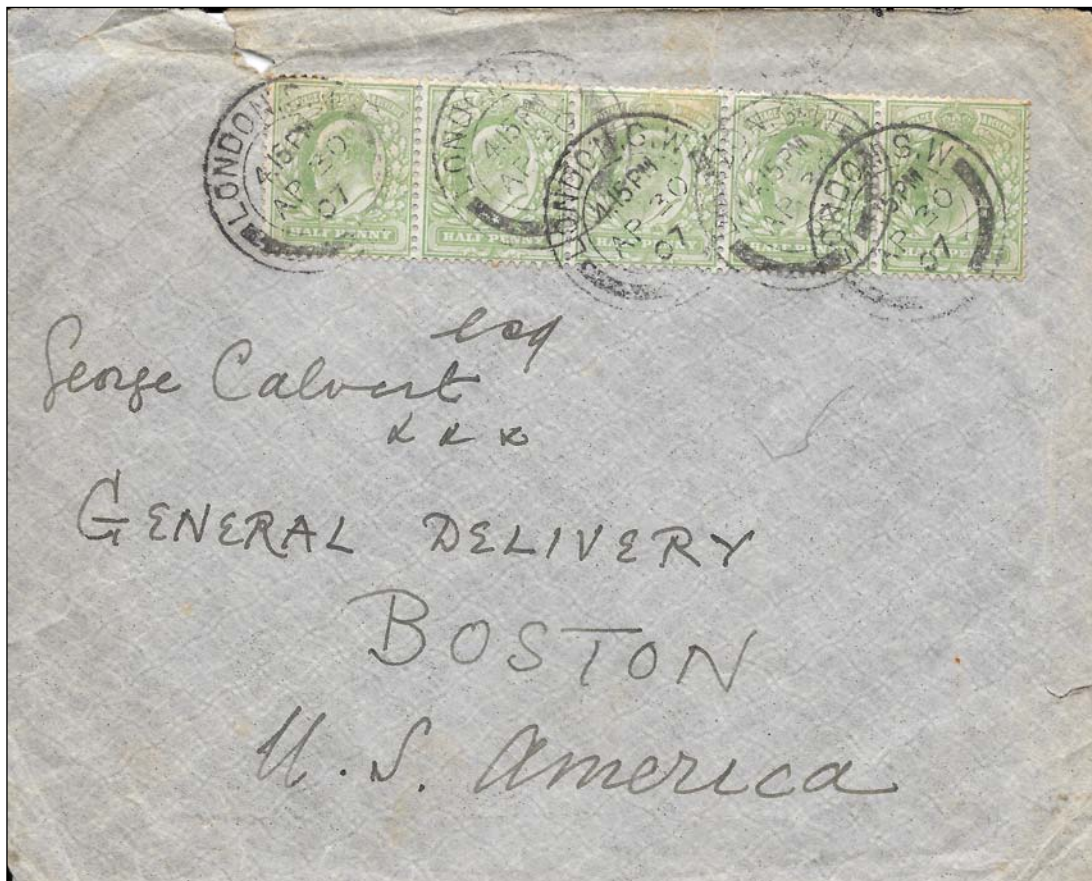
The two items which I feel should be seen and shared have originated from Major-General Horatio Gordon Robley. As a Lieutenant in the 68<sup>th</sup> Durham Light Infantry, his Regiment was transferred from Burma to New Zealand, arriving on 8 January 1864, on board the *Australian* and the Regiment sent from Auckland to Tauranga, aboard HMS *Miranda* on 20 January 1864, where he and the Regiment were later engaged in the Battle of Gate Pah.

Robley, made several quick sketches of the Battle scene, but his sketches of the Maori Moko, were his passion during his short stay in New Zealand. The fact that he also had a collection of Maori Heads will only be noted and not discussed. His extensive recording of patterns was an important and specialised contribution to the subject of tattooing. He was an accurate and painstaking artist who never neglected details, with the result that his work stands high in the scale of our early observers of Maori life.



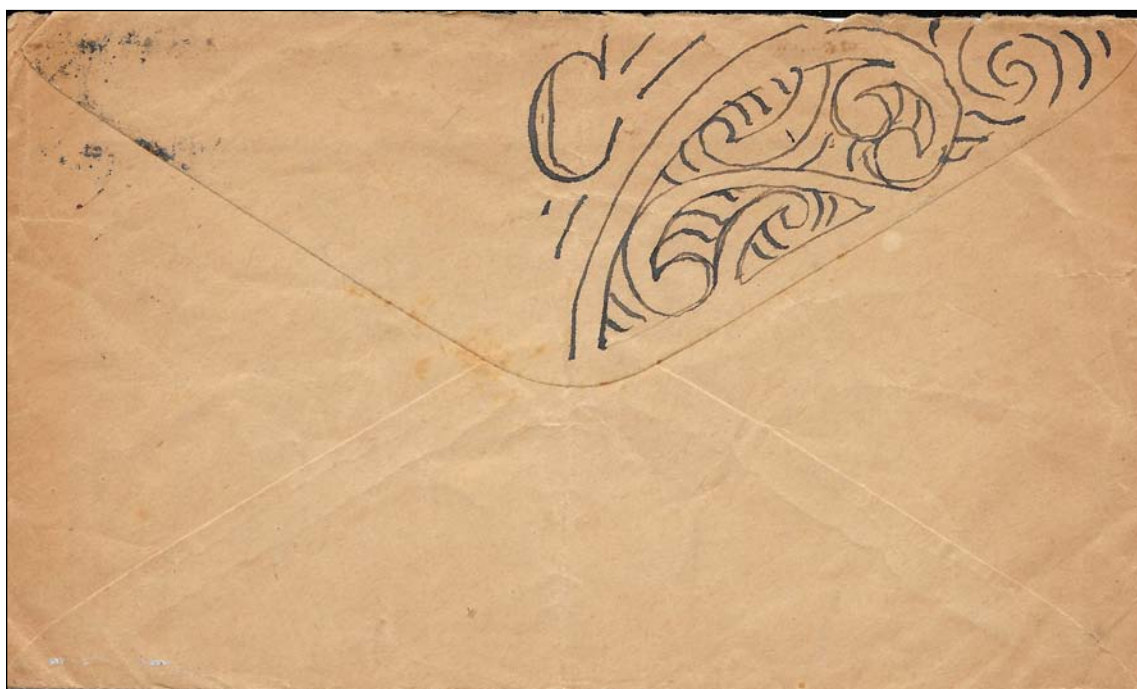
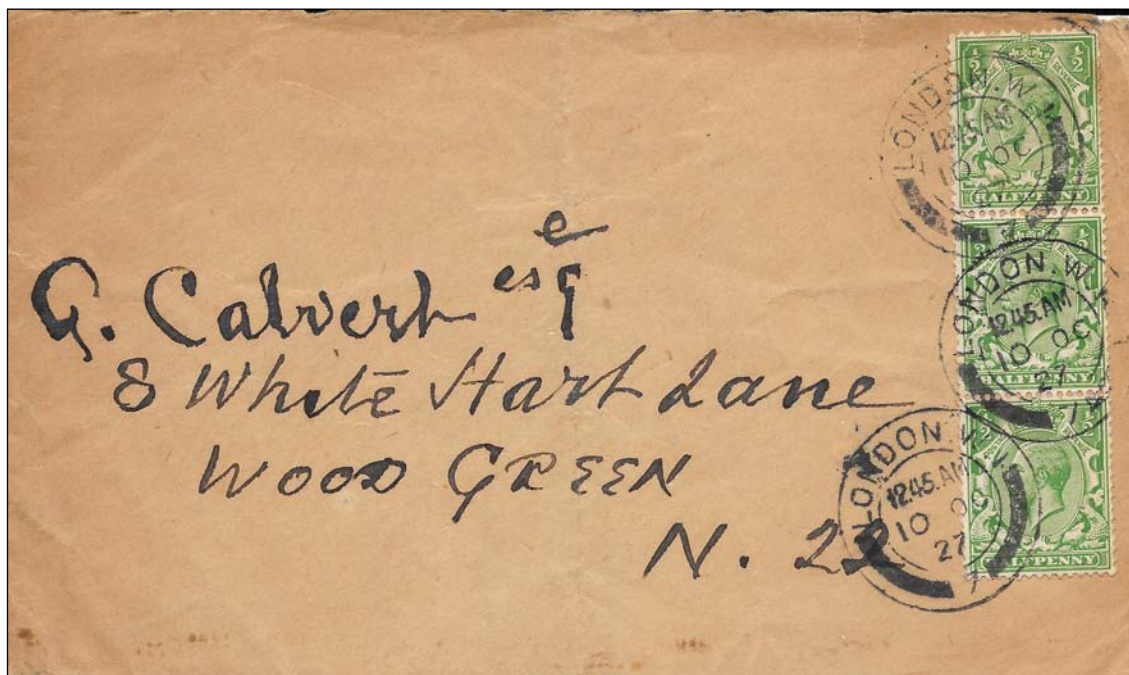
*images  
shown at  
150%*

*Drawn on the reverse of 30 April 1907 cover to Boston USA.*



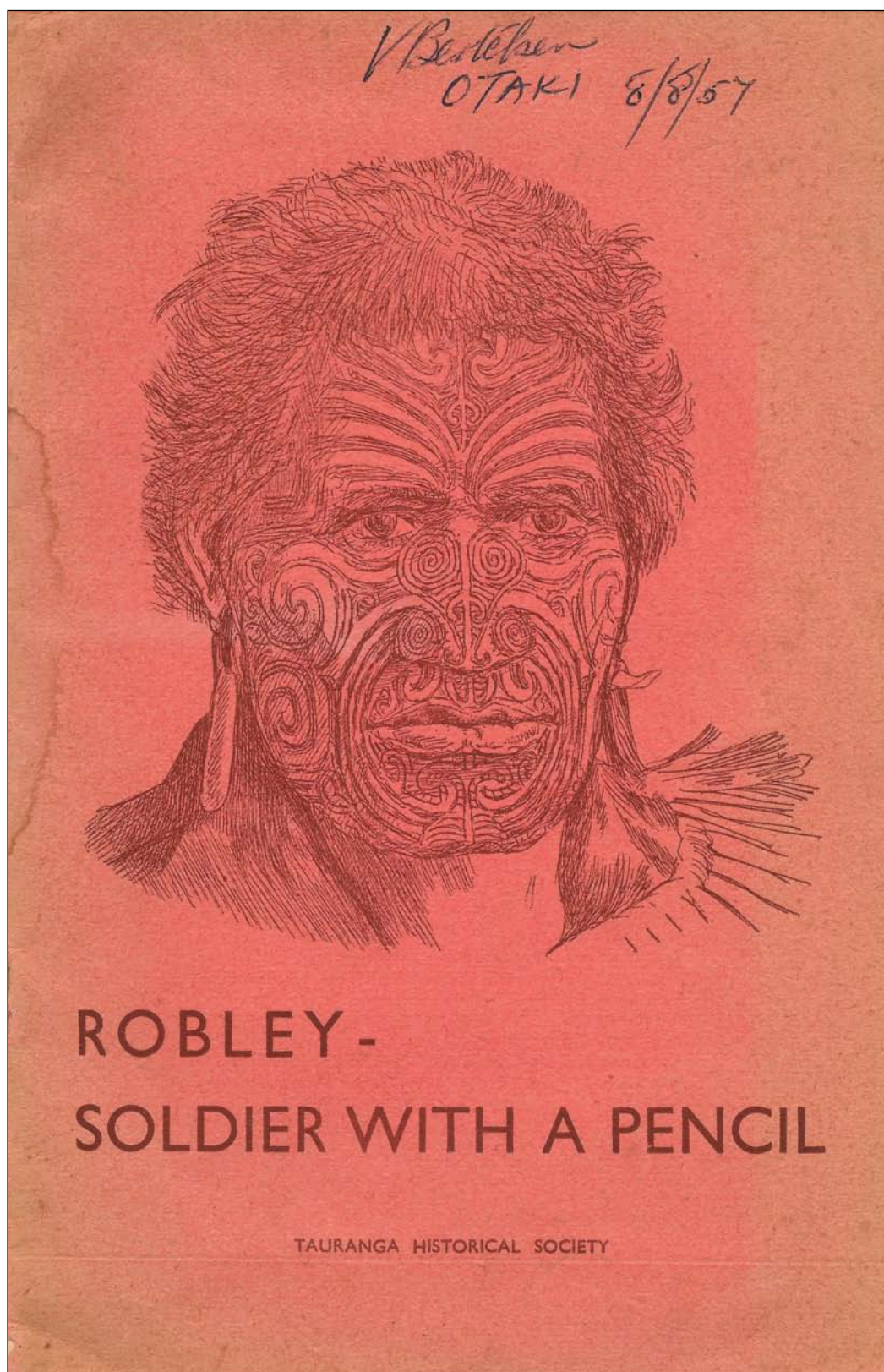
*The envelope sent by Robley on 30 April 1907 with one of his 'doodles' on the reverse.*





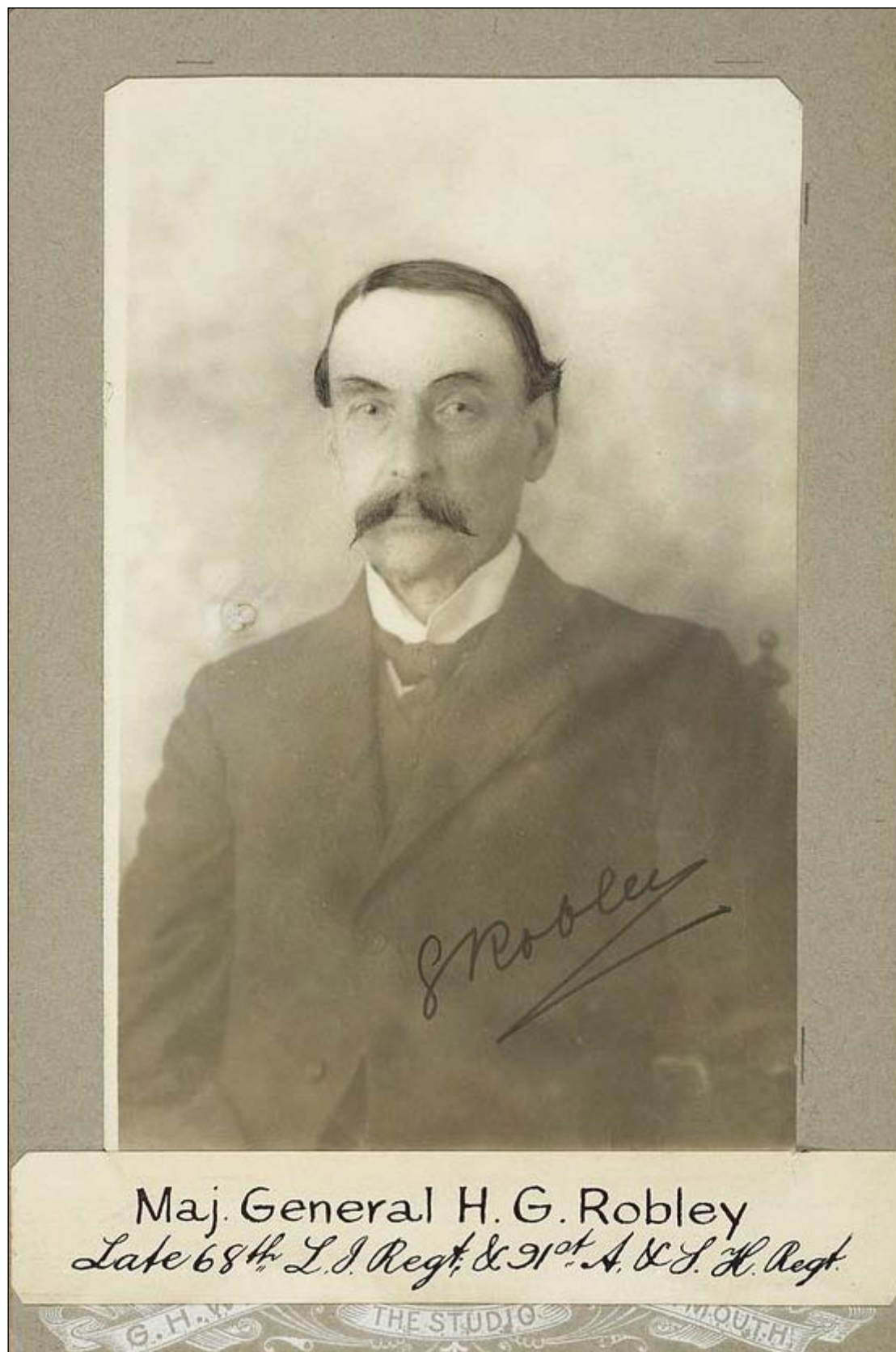
*Another Robley doodle on the reverse of a cover posted 10 October 1927.*





*Booklet produced by the Tauranga Historical Society\* with cover illustration by Lieut. H.G. Robley of 'Te Kani' of the Ngaiterangi Tribe, said to be the brother of 'Rawiri Puhirake' who commanded the Maoris when they defeated the British at Gate Pa on 29 April 1864.*

\* Ref: Melvin LW, *Robley - Soldier With a Pencil*, 20pp, Pub. Tauranga Historical Society, 1957.



*Studio portrait of Major General Robley*



## CAPTAIN SCOTT – THE CARDIFF CONNECTION

In the last two issues of *The Kiwi* there have been illustrations of Captain Scott and the motor sleds which he took with him on his ill fated trip to the South Pole in 1912.

Such a trip required a great deal of planning - and fund raising and, until a recent visit to Cardiff, I have to admit my total ignorance of the part played by the Welsh capital city in Scott's story.

On Friday 10 June 1910 the SS *Terra Nova* sailed into Cardiff Bay. Edward 'Teddy' Evans who would become Scott's second in command described the ship's arrival into dock, "*We were welcomed by the citizens of the great Welsh seaport with enthusiasm. Free docking, free coal, defects made good for nothing, an office and staff placed at our disposal, in fact everything was done with an open-hearted generosity.*"

A farewell dinner was held for Captain Scott and his officers at the Royal Hotel in Cardiff city centre on 13 June. Around 100 attended the dinner where they enjoyed a ten course dinner priced at 7/6d which included fillets of beef 'Terra Nova', Soufflé 'Captain Scott' and 'South Pole' ice pudding. During the evening Scott stated that in recognition of its commitment and generosity the city of Cardiff would be designated as the *Terra Nova's* home port and would be the first port to which the expedition would return.

On Wednesday 15 June 1910 the SS *Terra Nova* left Cardiff on the first stage of her journey south. Dr Wilson wrote in his diary "*The departure from Cardiff was very enthusiastic, enormous crowds having collected at every available spot to cheer and fire guns and detonators and to make a perfectly hideous din*".

Several stops were made including Melbourne, Lyttelton and Port Chalmers before arriving at Cape Evans, McMurdo Sound, on 4 January 1911. The story from that point is one of misfortune and disappointment which is well documented.

A mosaic memorial, designed by sculptor Jonathan Wilson, stands in Cardiff Bay. It depicts Scott and the faces of his four companions Wilson, Oates, Bower and Evans



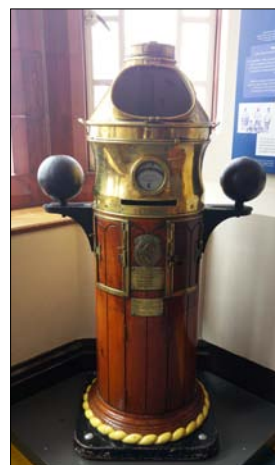
*The memorial to Scott and his colleagues overlooks the point where the SS Terra Nova sailed from Cardiff.*



who died with him on the return journey from the South Pole. It overlooks the point where the SS *Terra Nova* sailed on 15 June 1910. Commissioned by the Captain Scott Society it was gifted to the city of Cardiff and unveiled by Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal on 6 June 2003.

The *Terra Nova* was equipped with a Standard Compass and Binnacle positioned on top of the ice house as a special requirement for mapping the coast of Antarctica. The binnacle was presented to the Navigation School of the Royal Navy by the senior officers who brought *Terra Nova* back to Cardiff in 1913.

With the refurbishment of the Pierhead Building in Cardiff the binnacle was returned to the city and placed on 'permanent loan' by the Royal Navy Trophy Centre. It is interesting to note that the binnacle has, at some stage, been modified by the Navy to be usable as a regular postbox.



*Terra Nova's binnacle, Pierhead, Cardiff.*

PW





**Phone: (03) 579 5650.**

**PO Box 5086, Springlands, Blenheim 7241.**

The web site is up and running allowing orders to be placed directly once you have registered. Currently there are over 20,000 stamps, covers, postcards etc on the site and all are illustrated.

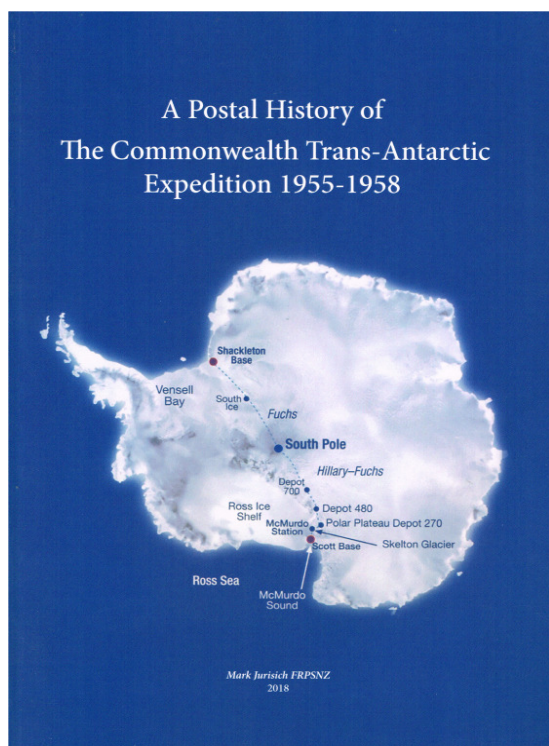
Email us if you have any problems registering or navigating around the site.

There is a search facility allowing you to search for your Interests. e.g. Entering the word 'Railway' brings up nearly 200 different items.

### **Website categories include:**

- NZ definitive issues from Full Face Queens to the current issues.
- NZ Commemoratives from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition onwards.
- NZ Health and Christmas issues.
- Booklets.
- Air mail stamps and covers.
- Life Insurance.
- Postage Due and Express stamps and covers.
- Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- Cinderellas.
- Various miscellaneous issues and covers. Postal fiscals and Revenue stamps.
- New Zealand Postal History.
- New Zealand Postal Stationery.
- Antarctic stamps, Postcards and Postal History.
- Various British Commonwealth and Foreign Country's stamps and covers.

## **Latest Classic Stamps Publication.**



### **A Postal History of The Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1955-1958 *Mark Jurisich. FRPSNZ.***

57 pages with 120+ covers in full colour.  
Many of the covers are signed (Hillary, Fuchs etc).

Covers the story of the first crossing of Antarctica from the initial investigations in 1953 through to the Auckland home coming parade in 1958.

The story is based on the letters and covers sent to and from Antarctica by organising committees, expedition members philatelists and souvenir hunters.

A limited number has been printed and are available from Classic Stamps Ltd.

Price: NZ \$45 (incl GST); \$39.13 (ex GST).  
Postage is at cost (ask for price).

# PUBLIC & POSTAL AUCTIONS STAMPS & POSTAL HISTORY

Each year we offer thousands of items for sale via our Public & Postal Auctions and Direct Sale Lists. **Phone, email or visit our web site for more information.**

- NEW ZEALAND STAMPS
- COLLECTIONS & ACCUMULATIONS
- ESTATE LOTS
- MARITIME MAIL
- ERRORS
- WORLD STAMPS
- FULL FACE QUEEN COVERS
- VARIETIES



## 2019 Colour Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps



- Colour Photos & Prices for every New Zealand Stamp from 1855-2019
- Many Price Changes
- Only **\$10.00** post paid anywhere in New Zealand or **\$15.00** post paid anywhere in the world

Phone, email or visit our web site for more information.

**PHONE** +64 9 522 0311

**FAX** +64 9 522 0313

hello@aucklandcitystamps.co.nz  
www.aucklandcitystamps.co.nz

1 Ngaire Ave Newmarket | PO Box 99988 Newmarket Auckland 1149 New Zealand

Dealers in fine stamps  
of the World, Specialists  
in New Zealand and the  
Pacific Islands.

**Auckland City Stamps**  
Licensed Auctioneers

EST. 1974

